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Every one of our magnificent line of Fine Tailor-Made Cheviot, Cassimere, Serge and Fancy Worsted \$22, \$25, \$28 and \$30 Sack, Frock and Cutaway Suits goes THIS WEEK ONLY for

A clear saving to the purchaser of from \$4 to \$12 on a fine suit. No mechanic, professional or business man can afford to pass these suits by. Many lines of \$18 and \$20 Suits reduced to \$15.

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# STAR SHIRT WAISTS Seersucker Coats and Vests FINE STRAW HATS

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To-morrow only we offer 200 Seersucker Coats and Vests, worth \$1.50,

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This week only take your choice of any Straw Hat in our house, real value \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50, for

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## NEW, ARTISTIC, PERFECT. First Door East of Postoffice. KNIGHT&JILLSON

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NATURAL GAS LINE PIPE, DRIVE PIPE, TUBING, CASING, BOILER TUBES, of the manufacture of the

Tubing, Casing and Pipe, Cordage, Rig Irons, Drilling Tools, Brass Goods, Malleable Galvanized and Cast-Iron Fittings. Complete line of House-Fittings for Natural Gas.

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JEWEL GASOLINE STOVES Economy, Simplicity and Perfect Baking are points found in the Jewel. The Jewel Gasoline Stoves are offered with the absolute guarantee of being the finest and best-working Gasoline Stoves made.

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## BABY HUMORS.

All Skin and Scalp Diseases Speedily Cured by Cuticura.

Our little son will be four years of age on the 25th inst. In May, 1885, he was attacked with a very painful breaking out of the skin. We called in a physician, who treated him for about four weeks. The child received little or no good from the treatment, as the breaking out, supposed by the physician to be hives in an aggravated form, became larger in blotches and more and more distressing. We were frequently obliged to get up in the night and rub him with soda in water, strong liniments, etc. Finally we called other physicians, until no less than six had attempted to cure him, all alike failing, and the child steadily getting worse and worse, until about the 20th of last July, when we began to give him Cuticura Resolvent internally, and the Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally, and by the last of August he was so nearly well that we gave him only one dose of the Resolvent about every second day for about ten days longer, and he has never been troubled since with the horrible malady. In all we used less than one-half of a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, a little less than one box of of Cuticura Resolvent, a little less than one box of Cuticura, and only one cake of Cuticura Soap.

H. E. RYAN, Cayuga, Livingston Co., Ill.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of

C. N. COE, J. P. SCROFULOUS HUMORS. Last spring I was very sick, being covered with some kind of scrofula. The doctors could not help me. I was advised to try the Cuticura Resolvent. I did so, and in a day I grew better and better, until I am as well as ever. I thank you for it very much, and would like to have it told to the public.

EDW. HOFFMAN, North Attleboro, Mass.

prepared from it, externally, and Cuticura Scap, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease from pimples to scrofula. Cuticura, the great skin cure, and Cuticura Soap

Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials. BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by Cutioura Medicated Soap.

PAINS AND WEAKNESS Of females instantly relieved by that new, elegant and infallible Antidote to Pain, Inflammation and Weakness, the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-subduing plaster. 25 cents.

TRAVELERS' INDEX

ANKAKEE (BIG FOUR Rail- Way) THANK GOODNESS, IT'S OVER-The rush to Chicago, the wild excitemen, following Harrison's nomination, the Fourth of Juy, with its sizz-sizzle, wh-st, crack, bounce, boom, ear-splitting, head-bursting, blinding sights and sounds. The trains have been full of people, enjoying a holiday and a

place and rest? Come down to our office and get posted. We offer you woods as deep and shady, springs as cool and health-giving, lakes as pure and clear as were ever skimmed by wind-kissed sail, mountains high as ever were capped by snowy hoods, canyons as deep and shady, hillsides as sunny trips through prairie, lake, pine woods, canyon, over mountains, through battle-fields, down to the sea and out over the blue ocean, in fact, we have rates and routes reaching all places from British Columbia to Mexico, from the Adirondacks to Florida.

LOOK AT THE SPECIAL LOW RATES WE ARE OFFERING TO DENVER, COLORADO, There are no routes superior to those offered in this office to Colorado. Only one change, and time Chicago and return.....\$5.00

On account of the Mississippi street-car line, this company will not run base-ball trains in future.

TIME CARD. CINCINNATI DIVISION. ...... 3:55am 10:55am 3:50pm 6:25pm ......10:45am 11:45am 5:07pm 10:50pm CINCINNATI DIVISION—SUNDAY TRAINS.

3:45pm
3:45pm
10:50pm

Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars, and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all in-formation call at Union Depot or the Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian Sts. J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

PROTECTION AND BOUNTIES

A Debate in the House Develops & New Phase of the Great Political Issue.

A Discussion of More than Usual Interest Participated in by Some of the Prominent Members of the Republican Party.

Movements That Threaten the Future of the American Raw Material Market.

The Asphalt and Petroleum Deposits of Venezuela, and Strange Phenomena Connected Therewith-General Washington News.

REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE.

A Debate Which Discloses a Difference of Opinion Among Prominent Members. Washington, July 7 .- The Speaker laid before the House various presidential vetoes of private pension bills, which were appropriately

The House then proceeded, in the consideration morning hour, to consideration of measures reported by the committee on military affairs. The Senate bill was passed providing for the sale of the site of Fort Omaha, Neb., appropriating \$200,000 for the purchase of a new site and the construction of suitable buildings there-

On motion of Mr. Randell, of Pennsylvania, the bill was amended by the insertion of a proviso that not more than one-third of the appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of

A joint resolution was passed selecting Leonard A. Harris, of Ohio; John A. Martin, of Kansas, and John F. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, to fill vacancies on the board of managers of national homes for disabled volunteer soldiers. The hour having expired, the House went

into committee of the whole-Mr. Springer, of pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, to the sugar schedule. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, announced himself to be a Republican, devoted to the doctrines

of his party and to the utterances of its national convention. He was a protectionist, and believed that the system of protective duties had developed the country to its present industrial position and was essential to the maintenance of that position. He had been surprised to hear the gentleman from Illinois |Mr. Cannon | make an assault upon the platform recently adopted by the Republican party. The system of bounties had been proposed to the country under the highest auspices. It had been first proposed to the American people under the suspices of George Washington. Ninety-eight years had passed since then, and in no instance had a bounty been granted directly to an industry. In early days, the fisheries had been sustained by bounties, avowedly as a school for a volunteer navy. It had been an administrative measure of the government, and was not connected with general industrial development. He then quoted from the Chicage platform the protection plank, and said he regretted that the doctrine there enunciated had been assailed from the seats of Republican members. From the remarks made by these gentlemen, he dissented, in the name of the Republican party, at whose birth he had been, and to whose interests he had been devoted from that time to this. If the duties on sugar were wrong, let them be righted and made proper, but gentle-men should remember the Republican party had declared, not for the establishment of the imperial system of bounties, but for the maintenance of the American protective system. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Cannon] had said that protection did not develop sugar in Louisiana. War was the science of destruction, and Louisiana was slowly recovering from five years of war, during which her cane-fields were overof war, during which her cane-fields were overgrown and her machinery went to decay. Impoverished by the war, the people who had been making 500,000,000 pounds of sugar found that in 1864-'5 they could produce but 10,800,000 pounds. Under protection they had raised the crop from less than 11,000,000 pounds in 1864-'5 to 303,000,000 pounds in 1882-'3. He would plant himself on the record of Louisians sugar-growing since the close of the war, to prove the beneficence of the American protective system, which gentlethe American protective system, which gentle-men proposed to set aside in favor of what the American people would not adopt from Hamilton and Washington, and which they would not sustain if the House could be tempted to perpetuate the folly of putting commercial indus-tries under such bounties. Little had he thought that he should hear Republican echoes of the anti-American doctrines enunciated by the other side of the House. Why, at this time, when science had come forward and added from 20 to 25 per cent. to the value of sorghum cane, ordinary sugar and the beet; why, when in Germany and other lands the system of large plantations and expensive works was being abandoned and central fac-tories for the conversion of farmers' products into sugar were being established; why should Republican voices be raised in slander of their party's platform, and to Americans were incompetent to produce sugar, but must be paid a bounty? He was not that kind of a Republican. He was not that kind of a protectionist. Since the close of the war Louisiana had built up this industry until it was almost equal to what it had been previous to 1860; and now millions were being invested in support of establishments in Florida and California, and hundreds of thousands in Kansas. Protection was doing its just and

proper work.
Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, suggested that the gentleman from Pennsylvania was the only man who was thoroughly indorsed by the Chicago convention. [Laughter.] Mr. Kelley accepted the compliment. When he made his speech in response to Mr. Mills a distinguished editor of Chicago denounced him as a "chattering old crank," and this was republished in a Philadelphia paper under the heading. "What a Republican Editor Thinks of Judge Kelley." Yet, when the convention met,

they said: "There is one man who, since 1881, has pleaded and urged that we follow the example of the fathers of the country and abolish international revenue taxes, and put the accursed thing, whisky, in all forms, under the charge of the respective States of the Union, where it can be policed and where the revenue derived from drunkenness and crime and insanity will go into the treasury, that has to bear the expenses of vice, crime idleness, and the hereditay insanity engendered by taxed but unpoliced whisky." The convention did indorse him; and he was ready to say,

"Lord, lettest Thou Thy pervant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen the glory of the Republican party." [Laughter.] Mr. McKenna, of California, said he, too, was a Republican, and for that reason he rose to oppose the amendment. It had no true basis of fact or of principle. For the same reason urged to support it, every item of the Mills bill could be supported. For the same reason given to put sugar on the free list, every American production could be put on the free list. The amendment was opposed to the principle of protection. was distinctly and accurately opposed to the Chicago platform. That platform declared protection to American industries to be the supremest principle of the Repubparty. It conceded the necessity of a reduction of the revenue, but distinctly enumerated the means of reduction. Protection was not to be sacrificed. That was clear. Protection was sacrificed if it was taken from any American industry. Gentlemen might say, "When you give bounties you give protec-tion." He did not deny this, but what assurance could be given of the stability of this protection? Were gentlemen willing to extend the bounty system to any other industry? Were they will ing to interpret the Republican platform as offering a system of bounties to the industries of the country! The distinc-tion between protection by tariff and protection by bounty was not a verbal distinction. It was a substantial distinction. It was a distinction between what the people were used to and what the people were not used to, and he asked the Republicans of the House, when they were about to submit the question of protection to the hazard of dispute, not to cast into one of the scales an odius and objectionable form of that protection. The amendment was distinctly unrepublican, and distinctly antagonistic to the declarations of the Republican

stantial Republican vote he would go from the House to-day disappointed in his party, disappointed in the belief it expressed and affirmed that the principle of protection must be universal. Let the Republican party, declare this universal policy, and it would succeed. It would do more—it would deserve to succeed. [Applement]

do more—it would deserve to succeed. [Applause.]

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, said that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Kelley] who had so much more reputation in the country than he had, had seen proper to arraign the amendment and his [Mr. Cannon's] position as unrepublican, if not unpatriotic. If the gentleman was correct about this matter, if the Chicago convention meant what it said, and if he [Mr. Kelley] alone of 60,000,000 people had the right to construe the platform, then he [Mr. Cannon] must get off it. He had no feelings save those of kindness toward the gentleman from Pennsylvania. If he differed from this radically and positively he begged to assure the gentleman that he did it respectfully; but the gentleman could not ask him to sit still and the gentleman could not ask him to sit still and listen to him place the party to which they both belonged in a position which, to his mind, it did not occupy. Mr. Cannon then quoted the tariff plank of the platform, and asserted that with its declarations he was and asserted that with its declarations he was in entire harmony, and, according to his best judgment, the amendment he had offered was in entire harmony with those declarations. He argued that the tariff on augar was a revenue tariff and not a protective tariff. He was surprised that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Kelley] should take an exceptional year in order to show that there had been an increase in the sugar production of Louisiana. In 1870-71 the production of sugar in Louisiana was 144,000 hogsheads; in 1875-76 it was the same; in 1881 it was 218,000 hogsheads, and in 1886 it was 145,000 hogsheads, or substantially the same as it was ten years before. Did not the gentleman know that since the close of the war the man know that since the close of the war the South had bounded forward in the production of cotton and every other article except sugar. The sugar tax was a bastard and an intruder and a fraud upon the protected industries of the country. [Applause.] I tell the gentleman, in the face of this House and of the country, in the face of this House and of the country, in the presence of my constituents, before whom I stand for re-election, asking for their ballots, if now or hereafter I have got to choose between taking a tax off suguar (which is the revenue tax only) and taking the tax off spirits, I will take it off sugar. [Applause.] Having said this much, I will appeal from the gentleman's construction of the Chicago platform to the platform itself. Mr. Peters, of Kassas, said that he would

favor a protective duty on sugar, even if not a pound was produced outside of Louisiana, because, to be a consistent protectionist, he must support a la protective of an industry that was confined to one State. But it had been demonstrated that the highest grade of sugar could be made from sorghum produced in Kansas. Unsaccharine matter was lost, but by the new diffusion process much more of the matter was saved. The experiments two years ago, at Fort Scott, failed because of too much scientific man-

ipulation. Last year's experiments, however, were more successful.

Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, inquired if the sorghum crop had proved a success before the State bounty had been granted.

Mr. Peters replied that sorghum had been cultivated six years ago in Kansas. The bounty had nothing to do with the industry. Last par the growers were able to produce over one hundred pounds of sugar and fifteen gallons of syrup per ton of cane. The average product of sorghum was two tons per acre, requiring only four months to plant, grow and harvest. Every farmer in the country where the cane could be raised was

interested in the protection of the industry. It was a certain, safe crop. Grasshoppers did not touch it, and the changes of weather did not affect it. Was there any use of talking to a Kansas farmer, then, about taking off the protective duty because sugar could not be produced in the United States? He would be glad to see this industry assured a protection by bounty, but no body could give that assurance.

He knew that capital would develop the industry in Kansas, and make it the first sugar-producing State if the law was suffered to remain as it is; but

that capital was too timid to undertake it now. It had been as good as promised, but it now must wait to see what Congress was about to do.
He pleaded with the House not to strike down
this young industry which promised so much relief to the farmer. He opposed a bounty because it was too uncertain to warrant the investment of capital. Suppose the product should increase so that \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000 were required to meet the bounty. Immediately there would go up a cry from the people that the bounty should be repealed, and it would be repealed, to the destruction of the industry. Mr. Gear, of Iowa, announced himself as in favor of the amendment for the reason that it was a sound practical business proposition, and argued that it contained no word or line disa-

greeing with the platform.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, was for the amendment, and thanked the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Cannon] for his courage and ability in presenting the views that he had.

Mr. Anderson, of Kausas, expressed his sincere and express opposition to the amendment, which he regarded as monarchical, imperial and anti-Republican.

Mr. Holmes, of Iowa, criticised the amendment as embodying bad policy, bad ethics and had legislation. He was opposed to the theory of bounties and in favor of putting sugar on the Mr. Ryan, of Kansas, argued in favor of the

continuation of the system of protection upon the sugar industry, referred to the bright out-look for the future of that industry in Kansas, and announced his opposition to the theory of

Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, dissented from the construction placed upon the Chicago plat-form by his colleague [Mr. Kelley.] There was nothing in that platform inconsistent with the amendment offered by Mr. Cannon. The sugar industry was not an established industry, except in a partial sense. It had had a long trial and had failed of development. Notwithstanding his belief that there was no hope of sugar ever being produced in large quantities in this country, he was willing to pay a bounty to the people of Louisians, Kansas and California to enable them to produce as much sugar as pos-

Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, said that the day for bounties was over. The system might temporarily remain in some of the States, but it would not last. It was absolutely illusive. If a bounty were given to sugar it would not last two years. It would do no good to anybody. It was simply a salve to the conscience of a protectionist, who wanted to get rid of the sugar duty, but did not see how he could consistently do so. The reason gentlemen on the other side favored the repeal of the sugar duty was because the repeal would hold out a hope that the other protected industries would be safe. The people had made up their minds that the tariff should be revised, but that industries built up under the tariff should be cautiously and justly treated. He believed the reason why the Mills bill had steadily increased in popular commendation was because it was a moderate, conservative and fair offer of a tentative proposition, which could not injure any in-

Mr. Reed inquired what the gentleman meant by a "tentative proposition." Was it a tem po-rary stopping place on the road? Mr. Breckinridge replied that, according to

his views, "tentative" did not mean anything about stopping on the road. The bill was meant to be an honest effort to so revise the present tariff, that, on the one hand, it would give industries a fair and just protection, and on the other it would give to the purchaser of manufactured goods a chance to have a fair and open competition in the American market, so that trusts, monopolies and combi-nations could not take advantage of the tariff to make prices higher than were just and reasonable. In conclusion, he briefly commended the general features of the bill, and, referring to the wool schedule, said that it would result in giving to the woolen manufacturers a brighter day of prosperity. It would drive from the American market the productions of the foreign manufacturer, and would give to the wool-grower a stable market. He was in favor of it because he was in favor of the American worker and the American wool-grower, as against the foreign worker and foreign wool-

Pending a vote, the committee rose. On motion of Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, a bill was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river near Kansas City. Adjourned.

OUR RAW MATERIAL MARKET. Russia Prepares to Raise the Cotton Needed for Her Manufactories. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, July 7 .-- While the Democrate in Congress are clamoring for free trade and declaring that the markets of the United States are being impoverished so far as the export trade is concerned, and are contending that the only way to increase the demand for our surplus is to establish free commercial intercourse with all nations, there are several countries, which have heretofore furnished the market for our raw materials, that are engaging in opening up their own fields for the purpose of shutting out the American yield. For many years Russia

England have gone to the country of the White Czar and established factories. Three or four Czar and established factories. Three or four large cotton-mills have recently been put to work on the Neva, near St. Petersburg, while several have been established on the Volga, about Moscow and Nijni Novgorod. These have all consumed American cotton almost exclusively. Russia has recently not only increased her taxes on imports, but has established taxes on a number of her imports, notably cereals. And now comes the information from our consul at St. Petersburg that the Russian government has just opened her much-taiked-of i transcaspain railway, which is over 1,350 versts in length, or about 900 miles. It is a military road, it is true, but one of the principal objects in the construction of this road by the Russian government is to open the door into the great cotton field of central Asia. The Czar hopes to produce even more cotton from his own soil than will be required by the manufacturers of his country.

quired by the manufacturers of his country.
It is the money of the Russian empire that has built this road, and it will be the empire's money which will establish a system of irrigation intended to make the hot plains and deserts in central Asia productive of cotton.

All this tends to not only cut off an important market for raw materials from the United States, but also the market for our manufactured articles. There was imported into Russia last year ten million pouds (the peud being thirty-six pounds) costing ninety-six million roubles, or over forty-five million dollars. As the great bulk of this comes from the United States is will be seen that the committee of this States it will be seen that the opening of this cotton-producing region of Russia, and the establishment of processes for irrigation, is a very serious matter to the United States. It can be seen, also, that if the United States had free trade or anything that approached free trade, the cotton industries of this country would at once be closed out. In central Asia and other porto produce cotton and compete with the Southern States of America, the very best grades of common labor can be procured at from 15 to 35 cents a day for each man, and about half that amount for each woman, and the laborers in that country work from 4 o'clock in the morning till 9 o'clock at night. Russia intends to do even more than this for the purpose of competing with the United States markets. She is ing with the United States markets. She is projecting the construction of a great railway across Siberia to the Pacific ocean. The explorations by the surveyors and engineers have already begun. It is proposed to bring into competition with the United States the immense resources of Russia's exile country, which alone is larger than all of the United States, and where the empire employs exile or pauper labor and criminal labor. It would not be a wholesome reflection to anticipate the competition of a scountry like Russia with her one hundred

## ASPHALT AND PETROLEUM.

The Enormous Deposits in Venezuela, and Phenomena Connected Therewith. Special to the Indianapelis Journal.

million souls, with her serfs, slaves and ignorance combining to wipe out the thrifty indus

trial interests of America.

WASHINGTON, July 7 .- A very interesting let ter has been received at the Department of State from United States Consul Plumacher, located at Maracaibo, Venezuela, on the subject of asphalt and petroleum in that country. Mr. Plumacher, in speaking of the petroleum deposits in the country he represents, gives readable sketch of some remarkable phenomena.

"That part of the department of Colon situ-ated between the rivers Santa Anna, Zulia, and the Sierra of the Colombian frontier, is very rich in asphalt and petroleum. The information which we have regarding this extensive and interesting section, which is an untuhabited forest, is derived chiefly from the reports of the searchers for balsam copaiba, which abounds in this region, although the following data are taken from the personal observations of an American gentleman who made a special exploration. Near the Rio de Oro, and at the foot of the Sierra, there is a very curious phenomenon consisting of a horizon-tal cave, which constantly ejects, in the form of large globules, a thick bitumen. These glob-ules explode at the mouth of the cave with a noise sufficient to be heard at a considerable distance, and the bitumen, forming a slow current, falls finally into a large deposit of the same substance near the river bank. The territory bounded by the rivers Zulia, Catatumbo and Cordillera is rich in deposits and flows of asphalt and petroleum, especially toward the south, where the latter is very abundant. At a distance of little more than seven kilometers from the confluence of the rivers Tara and Sardinette there is a mound of sand from twentyfive to thirty feet in height, with an area of about 8,000 square feet. On its surface are a multitude of cylindrical holes of different sizes which eject with [violence streams of petroleum and hot water, causing a noise equal to that produced by two or three steamers blowing off simultaneously. For a long distance from the site of this phenomenon the ground is covered or impregrated with petroleum. The few explorers for balsam copaiba, who have visited this place, call it the infernito (little hell). Among other items it is stated that from one only of these streams of petroleum was filled, in one minute, a receptacle of the capacity of four gallons, which for one hour would be 240 gallons, or 5,-760 gallons in twenty-four hours; and even supposing this calculation to be somewhat exagger ated, the fact remains that such a considerable number of petroleum jets in constant active operation must produce daily an enormous quantity. This petroleum is of excellent quality, with a density of 83 degrees, which is a sufficient

grade for foreign markets.

"Considering the immense amount of inflammable gasses which must be given out by the flows and deposits of petroleum described above, it may be easily believed that this has a direct bearing upon the phenomenon known since the conquest as the 'faro' of Maracaibo. This consists of constant lighting, without explosion, which may be observed toward the southward from the bar, at the entrance to the lake, and which Codazzi. in his geography, explains as being caused by the vapors arising from the hotwater swamps, situated about one league to the eastward of the mouth of the Escalante river, at the southern extremity of the lake.

'In the department Sucre, at the foot of the mountains, are found various croppings of asphalt and coal. Near the mountains and not far from the River Torondoy, there are various flows of a substance which appears to be distinct from either asphalt or petroleum. It is a liquid. of a black color, with little density, and strongly impreguated with carbonic acid, and its apparent identity with a substance met with in the United States, among the great anthracite deposits, leads to the belief that there also may be discovered formations of that valuable min-

CARLISLE'S HABITS.

Strong Intimation that He Is a Fit Subject for Prohibition Solicitude. Washington Special to Ohio State Journal.

The repeated and long-continued absences Mr. Carlisle from his post of duty at the Speaker's desk during this and former sessions of Congress have been passed by in charitable silence out of deference to the distinguished gentleman's ability, but a spirit of impatience is beginning at last to manifest itself, and that sentiment finds expression in a grave editorial printed this evening in the Critic. The article, which has been the subject of much comment, reads as follows: "The Speaker of the British House of Commons occupies one of the most exalted positions in the government of Great Britain. If the Speaker should develop an infirmity the result of an ineatiable appetite at times for excessive potations, the English people would be shocked. If during these periodical indulgences he should become incapacitated for the discharge of the duties of his great trust, the people of the English empire would demand his removal, no matter how eminent, capable or popular the high officer of the government might be when in full command of his exalted abilities. "Why should the people of any country demand less under similar circumstances? The interests, welfare and progress of a great nation are more important than personal considerations for any one man, no matter how prominent his official position, who in any way disqualifies himself from performing his official du-

ties, and hinders or delays the legislative requirements of the Nation." A Democratic Congressman, commenting on this editorial to-night, said to the State Journal correspondent: "I am not surprised at this publication. Indeed, I wonder that it has been so long coming. I think it time to call a halt on Mr. Carlisle, and either, ask him to mend his ways or resign."

General Notes. WASHINGTON, July 7 .- It is understood that the Sunday Gazette of this city will soon bloom out into a first-class Republican morning journal, with Harrison and Morton at its mast-head and protection for its motto. Bond purchases to date under the April circu-

lar aggregate \$18,452,400 fours and \$8,393,550 four-and-a-half per cent. bonds.

Special to the Indiauapolis Journal. GOSHEN, Ind., July 7 .- Jacob Garringer, of this city, disappeared last Friday, and nothing party in convention assembled. He was sorry, sincerely sorry, that the gentleman had offered this amendment. He hoped it would not receive any substantial vote. If it received a sub-

Found Dead in an Alley.

## THE CZAR AND THE GERMANS

The Russian Ruler Invites Prince Bismarck to Visit St. Petersburg,

In Order to Consult as to the Propriety of Nominal Russian Protectorate for the Unruly and Turbulent Bulgarians.

The Russian Pan-Slavist Party Opposes Friendly Relations with Germany.

The London Times Declares It Is Prepared to Prove Its Charges Against Parnell-Autumn Mandvers of the German Army.

THE CZAR'S NEWEST PLAN.

Russian Protectorate for Bulgaria, and Friendly Relations with Germany.

[Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press. ] BERLIN, July 7 .- The Crar has asked, in an autograph letter to Emperor William, than Prince Bismark accompany the Emperor to St. Petersburg, where M. DeGiers will formally present a proposal for a nominal Russian protectorate in Bulgaria. The proposal does not involve the occupation of the country by Russia. A candidate for the Bulgarian throne is to be appointed by an embassadurial conference to be held at either Vienna or Constantinople. If these terms are accepted the Czar will order the army corps mustering on the Austrian and German frontiers back into the interior. Prince Bismarck, presiding at a Cabinet meeting yesterday, stated these proposals, and said he believed that they offered a chance for a peaceful solution of the question, and that he intended to respond by going to St. Petersburg if the Austrian government coincided in his views. In official circles here doubt is expressed as to whether Austria's assent to the proposals can be obtained. An article in the Wiener Tageblatt, written under information regarding Russia's offers, says over Bulgaria is to ignore Austria's interests and stultify everything said by Count Kalnoky to the delegations regarding her policy. The Pan-Slavist party of Russia does not approve. the Czar's rapprochement with Germany.

A Warsaw paper, the organ of Gen. Gheroky, asserts that the national party, with whom the Czar must reckon, is determined to reap the fullest results for the blood and money expended in the wars with Turkey. In the same are, ticle the Poles of Posen and Galicia are exhorted. to rally around Russia in the approaching was with Germany. All Slavs, the article says, must unite against the insatiable Germans; and the promise is held out that when Germany has been vanquished by combined French and Russian forces, the Poles will be once more joined in one nation under the Russian protection. Inconnection with this article, it is known that Gen. Iganiteff has been making overtures to the Polish committee in Vienna for mutual actions against the Austrians when the war opens, The General promises the Poles and the Pan-Slavist party to re-establish semi-autonomy in Poland, including the areas annexed by Austris and Prussia.

THE GERMAN BUNDESRATH.

Provisions of the Measure for Benefit of Aged · People Who Are Unable to Work.

Copyright. 1888, by the New York Associated Press, BERLIN, June 7.—Prince Bismarck met Bundesrath to-day. It was the last sitting before the summer vacation. Everything is now tending towards dullness and a temporary suspension of political life. Even the Emperor's journey to Russia does not arouse much interest. The bill making provision for working people incapacitated by age was before the Bundesrath. The bill provides that compulsory insurance funds are to be raised in three parts, one to be contributed by the empire by means of an assessment, the second by premiums from employes, and the remaining shares by contributions from employes—men paying twenty-one pfennings and women fourteen pfennings weekly. Every man becoming invalided will receive an allowance of one hundred and twenty marks and every woman eighty marks yearly. If they are permanent invalids they will receive one hundred and eighty marks yearly. There will be no reduction in the pensions of men who are prevented from paying contributions through

military service.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. The London Times Says It Is Prepared to

Prove Its Charges Against Parnell. London, July 7 .- The Times, in its commente; on Mr. Parnell's statement in the House of Commons, yesterday, in reference to the revelations made in the O'Donnell-Times suit, says: "Mr. Parnell's admission that his character as a member of Parliament is seriously affected in. a very imperfect recognition of his sition. He places against a tremendone indictment a bare and unsupported denial, which would be as much a matter of course from the greatest criminal as from the most innocent man. In the circumstances the denial is absolutely worthless as evidence, even if it were made by one whose character is not borne by Mr. Parnell, who has been convicted, as in his Cincinnati speech, of solemnly and indignantly asserting what is not a fact. The members of the Liberal party, from Mr. Gladstone down to its humblest follower, are called upon to insist that effectual steps be taken by Mr. Parnell and his party to disprove the charges made against them or to accept the consequences of their association with men whose guilt has been established by pre-sumption which is only tecnically short of dem-

In another column of the paper the speech of that it is fully prepared to prove in open court the charges it has made against Parnell and his

Autumn Maneuvers of the German Army Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press. I BESLIN, July 7 .- The Emperor, in acception the resignation of Gen. Von Caprivi, conferred upon him the grand cross of the Red Eagle and assigned him to the command of an army corpe at the autumn maneuvers. The Emperor pears to attach the ntmost importance to these maneuvers. He is arranging to hold daily conferences with Gen. Von Kronsigk, leader of the cavalry division of the Third Army Corps, and with Capt. Von Gossler and other cavalry of ficers. It is his intention to further develop the cavalry service. He is also experimenting with a view to employment of pioneers for both con-struction and destruction of railroad and telegraph bridges, etc. His energy has vivified every part of the service. The maneuvers will be exceptionally interesting. The firing is to be under electric light, applied in various waysnow bringing into full view the attacked and

again the attacking forces. A Franco-Belgiac Alliance. Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press. BERLIN, July 7 .- A statement printed in the Paris Nouvelle Revue on an alliance between Germany and Belgium is reproduced in the papers here. While the statement is believed to be true in substance, it is considered inaccurate as to details. No treaty has been concluded between Germany and Belgium, but it is known that Prince Bismark has a written contract with King Leopold, under which, in the event of war with France, German troops will be allowed to pass over Belgian territory If France should be conquered, Belgium is to be permitted to annex the French departments of Pas-de-Calais, Somme, Alane and Ardennes.

Unmanly Attacks on Queen Natalia. London, July 7 .-- The movement and counter-movements for divorce by King Milan atract attention throughout Europe, Queen Natalie receives almost universal sympathy on account of the King accountaious and shameless conduct. Even King accountaious and shameless conduct.